3) Feasibility Study

A feasibility study is an assessment of the practicality of a proposed project or system. A feasibility study aims to objectively and rationally uncover the strengths and weaknesses of an existing business or proposed venture, opportunities and threats present in the natural environment, the resources required to carry through, and ultimately the prospects for success. In its simplest terms, the two criteria to judge feasibility are cost required and value to be attained.

A well-designed feasibility study should provide a historical background of the business or project, a description of the product or service, accounting statements, details of the operations and management, marketing research and policies, financial data, legal requirements and tax obligations. Generally, feasibility studies precede technical development and project implementation. A feasibility study evaluates the project's potential for success; therefore, perceived objectivity is an important factor in the credibility of the study for potential investors and lending institutions. It must therefore be conducted with an objective, unbiased approach to provide information upon which decisions can be based.

The feasibility study is divided into below different parts:

- Technical Feasibility
- Time Schedule Feasibility
- Operational Feasibility
- Economic Feasibility

3.1 Technical Feasibility:-

Technical feasibility means either the processing system fulfils all current technical requirements or not. If any processing system has been made in any particular operating system and if it is not able to perform on further advance operating system, then the system is called technically not feasible system.

Every processing system must have provisions for advance and new technical changes. Day by day as technology improves the system must co-operate properly with any kind of advance modules, components and software.

A SMART HEALTHCARE is fully technically feasible. It has been created in operating systems windows 10 but it can smoothly run with any old version of windows.

3.2 Time Schedule Feasibility:-

A time feasibility study will take into account the period in which the project is going to take up to its completion. A project will fail if it takes too long to be completed before it is useful. Typically this means estimating how long the system will take to develop, and if it can be completed in a given time period using some methods like payback period. Time feasibility is a measure of how reasonable

the project timetable is. Given our technical expertise, are the project deadlines reasonable? Some projects are initiated with specific deadlines. It is necessary to determine whether the deadlines are mandatory or desirable.

3.3 Operational Feasibility:-

Operational feasibility was done to assure that the product would be developed that is used or not and how Will end-user & management feel about the system.

3.4 Economical Feasibility:-

Economical feasibility means that if the system is technically and operationally perfect then also it should be cost effective in sense that the system must not be highly expensive.

Though system provides user every components and operations which are earlier required. All these must not bind the financial limit given to the customer at the time of requirement analysis. That simply affects entire project and image of developer. So, every project must be financially feasible for providing better service to the customer and for better market value.

This system is financially very feasible because it provides large amount of information and serves huge mass of society. Compares to this use of system its cost is very low. It is not any more expensive for any firm, office or individual to use it.

DATA DICTIONARY

A data dictionary is at the heart of any database management system. The data dictionary contains important information, such as what files are in the database and descriptions (called attributes) of the data contained in the files. This information is used by the system to assess whether or not a particular process can be accomplished and whether or not a particular user is authorised to carry it out. Information stored in the data dictionary could normally be expected to include:

- what data are available
- data attributes (for instance, data type numerical or alphanumerical)
- how the data are used
- definitions of data security requirements (who is allowed to access the data, who is allowed to update/amend them)
- relationships to other pieces of data
- definitions of data integrity requirements.

1. Table:- Admin

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
A_id	Number	15	Primary key	Store the id
Name	Varchar2	20	Not null	Store the name
Email	Varchar2	30	Not null	Store the Email
Contect	Number	10	Not null	Store the mobile no
Password	Varchar2	40	Not null	Store the password in Encrypted formet md5,sha1,crypt

2. Table: Hospital

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
H_id	Number	10	Primary key	Store the id
Gr_no	Number	10	Not null	Store the Registration no
Name	Varchar2	25	Not null	Store Name
Address	Varchar2	50	Not null	Store address
City	Varchar2	20	Not null	Select city
Pincode	Number	7	Not null	Store pincode
Email	Varchar2	40	Not null	Store email
Contect	Number	10	Not null	Store Mobile no
Password	Varchar2	40	Not null	Store the password in Encrypted formet md5,sha1,crypt

3. Table: Doctor

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
D_id	Number	10	Primary key	Store the id
H_id	Number	10	References Hospital(H_id)	References of Hospital id
Name	Varchar2	25	Not null	Store Name
Specialist	Varchar2	15	Not null	Store Doctor Specialist
Address	Varchar2	50	Not null	Store address

City	Varchar2	20	Not null	Select city
Pincode	Number	7	Not null	Store pincode
Email	Varchar2	40	Not null	Store email
Contect	Number	10	Not null	Store Mobile no
Password	Varchar2	40	Not null	Store the password in Encrypted formet md5,sha1,crypt

4. Table: Nurse

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
N_id	Number	10	Primary key	Store the id
H_id	Number	10	References Hospital(H_id)	References of Hospital id
Name	Varchar2	25	Not null	Store Name
Address	Varchar2	50	Not null	Store address
City	Varchar2	20	Not null	Select city
Pincode	Number	7	Not null	Store pincode
Email	Varchar2	40	Not null	Store email
Contect	Number	10	Not null	Store Mobile no
Password	Varchar2	40	Not null	Store the password in Encrypted formet md5,sha1,crypt

5. Table: Reseptionist

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
R_id	Number	10	Primary key	Store the id
H_id	Number	10	References Hospital(H_id)	References of Hospital id
Name	Varchar2	25	Not null	Store Name
Address	Varchar2	50	Not null	Store address
City	Varchar2	20	Not null	Select city
Pincode	Number	7	Not null	Store pincode
Email	Varchar2	40	Not null	Store email
Contect	Number	10	Not null	Store Mobile no
Password	Varchar2	40	Not null	Store the password in Encrypted formet md5,sha1,crypt

6. Table: Laboratory

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
L_id	Number	10	Primary key	Store the id
Gr_no	Number	10	Not null	Store the Registration no
Name	Varchar2	25	Not null	Store Name
Address	Varchar2	50	Not null	Store address
City	Varchar2	20	Not null	Select city
Pincode	Number	7	Not null	Store pincode
Email	Varchar2	40	Not null	Store email
Contect	Number	10	Not null	Store Mobile no
Password	Varchar2	40	Not null	Store the password in Encrypted formet md5,sha1,crypt

7. Table: Patient

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
P_id	Number	10	Primary key	Store the id
Name	Varchar2	25	Not null	Store the Name
Gender	Char	5	Not null	Store the Gender
DOB	Date	-	Not null	Store the date of birth
Blod Group	Varchar2	2	Not null	Store the blod group
Disebility	Varchar2	12	Not null	Store type of disebility
Address	Varchar2	50	Not null	Store address
City	Varchar2	20	Not null	Select city
Pincode	Number	7	Not null	Store pincode
Email	Varchar2	40	Not null	Store email
Contect	Number	10	Not null	Store Mobile no
Password	Varchar2	40	Not null	Store the password in Encrypted formet md5,sha1,crypt

8. Table:- Appointment

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
C_id	Number	15	Not null	Store the id
P_id	Number	10	References Patient(P_id)	References of patient id
H_id	Number	10	References Hospital(H_id)	References of hospital H_id
D_id	Number	10	References Doctor(D_id)	References of Doctor D_id
Payment	Number	10	Not null	Total payment amount
Payment_status	Varchar2	7	Not null	Store payment status paid ,unpaid

9. Table:- Prescription

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
C_id	Number	15	Not null	Store the id
P_id	Number	10	References Patient(P_id)	References of patient id
H_id	Number	10	References Hospital(H_id)	References of hospital H_id
D_id	Number	10	References Doctor(D_id)	References of Doctor D_id
Prescription	Varchar2	255	Not null	Store prescription
Oparetion	Varchar2	10	Not null	Store Oparetion,birth,death

10. Table:- Lab_Report

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
R_id	Number	10	Not null	Store report id
L_id	Number	10	References laboratory(L_id)	References of laboratory L_id
C_id	Number	15	Not null	Store the id
P_id	Number	10	References Patient(P_id)	References of patient id
Report_Titel	Varchar2	25	Not null	Store report titel
Report	Varchar2	255	Not null	Store report